

# SATURDAY GAZETTE, OCTOBER 24

## Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.  
W. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.  
CHAN. M. DAVIS, Associate Editor.

OUR PUBLICATION OFFICE is next door to the Post Office in Bloomfield.

### THE GAZETTE'S OFFICE—NOTICE

Frequent inquiries for us at our office at the Central reader in memory that we should state that our Central Office is Bloomingdale—simply or chiefly only a PUBLICATION Office regularly open on Friday, which is our publication day. The papers are distributed from that office daily through the mail, or otherwise, to subscribers, to news dealers. We wish that all daily to get such communications and advertisements as may be placed in our office box, but our editorial room is at our residence on Washington street, where we may generally be found in our library before nine A.M., and after 4 P.M., and will be happy to see our friends and those who have any GAZETTE business with us. Letters by post or through our office box reach us twice every day.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Paying the \$2 subscription now shall receive the GAZETTE, free of postage, from October to the end of 1875, or one year and three months being three months for nothing. We hope this liberal offer will prompt many to enrol their names as friends and supporters of one of the best weekly local papers published in this or any other State.

### A FEW THOUGHTS ON POLITICAL MATTERS.

IV.

THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE THIRD TERM QUESTION.

With all the shrewdness and independence that have usually been ascribed to the New York Times, we cannot but fear that its course on the third term question will change the public verdict on these specifications, and deprive it of its honorable reputation.

A hesitating, doubtful or timid attitude would be ruinous in the presence of a military enemy, and we do not see how it can be justified in political skirmishing. A fair, open ingenuous fight is surest to bring honor and lasting victory to the beligerent who adopts and adheres to this rule, in military or political warfare. No expediency, as we think, can warrant an opposite course.

Even spies and detectives may plead, in extenuation of their indulgence in falsehood, deception, trespass, decay, etc., that "the end justifies the means"; but their practices are repugnant to virtuous minds, and their names would be tabooed in honorable society. While it may be admitted that the vindication of justice will sometimes be aided by revelations which these characters furnish, noble minded contestants will prefer to rest their cause on truth, openness and positive objective efforts.

The course of the Times on all public and moral questions has generally been promptly taken, unmistakable, safe, and we may say admirable; it is to be hoped that it will not compel its interested and devoted friends who, while they think for themselves, have been able to justify almost every position this able journal has so decidedly taken, to admit that on the presidential question it is pursuing a Machiavellian policy. Nothing, it seems to us, can be more fatal to its political influence with strong-minded Republicans and therefore injurious to the Republican party, or suicidal to its own party interests.

If it be resolutely opposed to a third term for Grant, let it say so. If it has determined to favor it, let it say so. But if, as is quite probable and reasonable, that it should, it doubts the necessity or the wisdom of committing that journal on this important question and at this early date, let it say that and let all opponents know that it is not to be driven into a corner and that the party is not to be bottled up against its will by the artifice or bluster of Democrats, or the ill-judged audacity of certain Republicans.

There is no obvious necessity for the Republican party, or for men in high places, to determine, at this time, before half the term of the administration has expired, who will be the fittest candidate for the chief office of the next administration to lead the party to victory, and to secure the best interests of the country. President Grant's silence shows his wisdom and his noble manliness of character. It may well be imitated by the partisan journals everywhere. Who knows what events may occur to shape public opinion within the next twelve or eighteen months? It is altogether premature to say we will or we won't support a particular man for the next President. But of all things don't let a public journal like the metropolitan Times, by insinuations and innuendos, so unsettle public sentiment and disturb the formation of opinion, that readers who look to that source for enlightenment, and country journals which take their cue from its outgoings, cannot understand which side it is sitting on, or on which side of the fence it proposes by and by to land. In this enlightened latter half of the nineteenth century the people will not consent to be led by a Janus-faced oracle.

And now a few words in regard to that hideous bugbear of a third term administration. While we do not by any means feel ready to declare our individual preferences or objections as to a particular candidate, so long in advance of the authoritative action of the party, we confess we do not sympathize with the abstract, and, as we think, groundless opposition to the principles of a third term. We can see many strong reasons why there may some time arise an occasion when the continuance of an administration by re-election

for a third term would be manifestly demanded by the trust interests of the country. There is no reason therefore why the principle should not be discussed freely. If it be contrary to the Constitution let it be shown, and that will end all controversy or projects on that subject. No one, we believe, raises this point.

It is, however, said to be without *precedent*. This would be a very weak argument, if it were true; for in a country as old as ours, invention and improvement, where and when independent in thought, and judgment, in speech and action, is the order of the day; every body is pregnant with original suggestion, every year adds untold wealth to our possession and unmeasurable force to our national character in its comparison and competition with other sovereignties.

Wait for precedent! Did any great genius, any eminent original thinker ever defer to such counsel? What precedent had Columbus for attempting the Westward transit of the stormy Atlantic? What precedent had Franklin for attempting to draw the lightning from the skies? or Morse for attempting to lay it under contribution to the mail service? What precedent had Fulton for applying the expansion of steam to the propulsion of boats? or Stevenson to the movement of locomotives?

But there is *precedent* for a re-election. The principles admitted, and practiced upon, in every other office than that of the Presidency. And even here the fact of a re-election for a second term establishes the principle and forms all the precedent that can be needed for a third term re-election.

### EDUCATIONAL.

DRAWING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—We have received from the Hon. John Eaton of the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, at Washington, from time to time, documents of great value to the cause of education in the United States. They are issued and distributed at the expense of the Bureau, and under the direction of the learned and experienced educator who is its head, and with the approval in each case, of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, to whose department this Bureau is attached.

These documents are modestly styled "Circulars of Information," and are evidently prepared with great care and industry, and with a just appreciation of the true springs of knowledge, as well as of the speakable importance to the interests of wise political economy, and of the general diffusion of correct intelligence in respect to all the elements of public education in our country.

School officers, and especially State and County Superintendents, would do well to see that these Circulars of Information are placed in the hands of every teacher who is permanently engaged in the work of education.

The latest Circular received is upon "The present relation of Art to education in the United States"—with specific reference to the teaching of drawing in our public schools, universally, as one of the important elementary branches.

The able Commissioner presents in only fifty-six octavo pages a mass of information intensely interesting, as it is also rich in arguments, facts, illustrations and opinions that cannot fail to arrest the attention and impress the understanding of thoughtful parents and educators, statesmen, philanthropists and political economists. We shall probably reprint some valuable hints and suggestions from this work herewith.

Meanwhile, we append hereto a table of the contents:

### CONTENTS.

Letter to the Commissioner of Education, to the Secretary of the Interior. The relation of art to education. Education in public schools inadequate—changes desired. Industrial relations of art. Our public school system favorable to preliminary art-training. Effects of European governments in developing preliminary art-training. Speech of Mr. Cole, giving history of the origin of the South Kensington Museum. American facilities for general introduction of art-training. Instances of localities on art-development. A beginning already made in our public art-training. Massachusetts the first state to adopt Annual reports of Massachusetts concerning art-training. The teachers can be taught before the pupils can be. Knowledge of drawing essential to the mastery of the creative art. Refining influence. Sources of statistical information. Drawing already introduced into many of our schools. Worcester Free Institute. Lowell Free School of Industrial Design. Women's Art-School. Cooper Union, New York City. Philadelphia School of Design for Women. School of Design of the University of Cincinnati. National Academy of Design of New York. Yale School of Fine Arts. Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. College of Fine Arts, Syracuse University. Harvard University. University of Michigan. Cornell University. Rochester University. College of Notre Dame. Vassar College. Public art galleries and museums. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass. Corcoran Art-Gallery, Washington, D. C. San Francisco Art Association. Summary of the present condition in the United States of education in schools. Art-departments in colleges and universities. Public art-museums and galleries. The Brooklyn Art Association. Loan exhibitions. Statistical tables relating to museums of art and archaeology.

MASTERSPIECES IN ENGLISH LITERATURE and Lessons in the English Language, with a Brief Statement of the Genealogy of the English Language. Biographical Sketches, Explanatory Notes, Suggestions for Expressive Readings, Methods of Analysis, &c. Designed for use in Colleges and Schools. By HENRY B. SPRAGUE, Principal of the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N.Y., and late Professor of Rhetoric in Cornell University. In four books. Vol. I, New York: J. W. Schermerhorn & Co., 14 Bond Street: 1874.

In these days of many books, when publishing houses vie with each other in keeping on the public, loads of educational works, to the vexation or confusion of school officer, teacher, scholar and parents, indiscriminately, it is a great comfort to be held of such a work as *Masterspieces in English Literature*. Prof. Sprague tells us in the Preface, that he gives none but acknowledged *Masterspieces*, admitting very sparingly, if at all, the works of living authors; that whenever practicable, the productions are completed in themselves; and in order to keep the book within dimensions that shall be convenient for class use, the number of selections are somewhat limited, and additional series will be published in separate volumes.

While the chief object is to present these election for study, an incidental attempt is made to show something of the philosophy and development of the English language and to awaken an interest in its historical study. The selections in this volume are The Clerk's Tale, from Chaucer; Jonson's Epithalamion; a x of Bacon's Essays; Shakespeare's Macbeth; Milton's Tenaglione; Ode on the Nativity, and *Ecce*; and the First Part of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. This list, however, but a faint idea of the character of his work; the notes, sketches, and methods of analysis are exceedingly valuable and contain information and instruction in reference to our language, which it would be difficult for the ordinary reader to obtain elsewhere. While the book is designed for Colleges and Schools, its use should not be thus limited; just such a work is needed in our families, by every reader whose time and circumstances do not give him access to the originals, and to the information given in them.

With Prof. Sprague had given us the first book of the Faerie Queen instead of the Epithalamion.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for November, closing the Forty-ninth Volume, brings to its readers a rich and varied feast of novelties. The number opens with an interesting article on the Bahamas, beautifully illustrated. M. D. CONWAY continues his illustrated paper on "Decorative Art and Architecture in England;" and Professor NEWCOMBE concludes his popular "Talks of an Astronomer," which are profusely illustrated. MARTIN A. HOWELL, Jun., contributes an entertaining illustrated article on the "Water-fowl of the West." A grand poem, entitled "Sibylla Cumana," illustrated by FREDERICKS, is contributed by Commander WILLIAM GIBSON.

Senor CASTELAR's remarkable papers are continued; and there is, from the pen of R. H. HORN, a thrilling novelette of twenty pages in length. A short story, "Wooded by an Attache," is contributed by author of "Joseph the Jew" and "A Sack of Gold."

This Number also contains the continuation of "Rape of the Camp"—a serial story of unusual interest; and poems by JACQUES MILLER and KATE H. LLIARD.

The most striking feature of the Number is the commencement of a series of papers, published under the title of "The First Century of the Republic," which the publishers announce will continue through more than twenty Numbers of the Magazine—each paper being devoted to some special department of progress, and altogether constituting a complete history of our national development during the century closing in 1875. Each paper is prepared by the most competent writer, selected with reference to literary ability as well as special knowledge.

THE INDEPENDENT.—Mr. L. Moore is canvassing our town in the interest of the above named independent religious weekly, which is too well known to need our commendation. Mr. Moore is a courteous and gentlemanly man and is possessed of considerable executive ability.

Mr. Melanchton W. Smith, candidate for the Road Board, is a resident of Montclair. He is an active Republican, well liked by his neighbors, and is possessed of considerable executive ability.

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Mr. JULIUS H. PRATT, Montclair, Oct. 20, 1874.

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